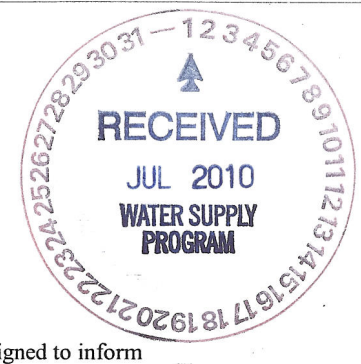

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010
White Oak Mobile Home Park
June 2010
PWSID 0110225

We're pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This Report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is one (1) well which draws from an underground aquifer whose name is unknown. Approximate depth of our current active well is 500 feet.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropiate means to lesson the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Stephen Miller at 301-387-5772 any week day between 8:00am and 5:00pm. We want our residents to be informed about their water services. Since the park is privately owned and not governed by a Board of Directors, there are no regularly scheduled board meetings.

White Oak Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2009. As water travels over the land and underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm*) or Milligrams* per liter (mg/1)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter os a measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level-the concentration of a contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminants Level-The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of contaminants that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminants Level Goal-The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water

below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (2003)	N	2	pCill	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (2005)	N	0.16	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge ITom metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic {2005}	N	.01	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff ITom orchards; runoff ITom glass and electronics production wastes
Copper (Distribution)	N	.032	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching ITom wood preservatives
Lead (Distribution)	N	.001	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.3	ppm	10	10	RunoffITom fertilizer use; leaching ITom septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.2	Mg/l	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
DI(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	1	Ug/l	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2005)	N	11.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (2002)	N	27	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for year 2008 or as indicated; not all contaminants are required to be tested for annually.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EP A has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

While we had no test violations we did have some reporting violations and they are attatched.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EP A continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for lead, we are required to provide the following information about lead.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call our office if you have questions about this report.